reducing the earlier list from 145 to 76 drugs from this order;

(b) whether Government have identified such monopoly drugs for bringing them under the Control Order, 1955;

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether any action has been taken by Government for bringing these drugs under this Order;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (e) The criteria for keeping the drugs under price control, as laid down in the 'Modifications in Drug Policy, 1986', includes monopoly aspects also and identification of drugs includes in the First Schedule of DPCO'95 has been done accordingly. The list of drugs kept under price control on account of monopoly situation is at the Statement. *(See* below)

Statement

List of Drugs kept under price control on Account of monopoly situation

1. SULPHADIAZINE
2. FRAMYCETIN
3. VERAPAMIL
4. AMIKACIN SULPHATE
5. GLIPIZIDE
6. SPIRONOLACTONE
7. PENTOXYFYLLINE
8. AMODIAQUIN
9. SULPHAMOXOLE
10. FRUSEMIDE
11. PHENIRAMINE MALEATE
12. CHLOROXYLENOLS
13. BECAMPICILLIN
14. LINCOMYCIN
15. CHLORPROPAMIDE
16. MEBHYDROLINE
17. CHLORPROMAZINE
18. METHENDIENONE
19. PHENYL BUTAZONE
20. LYNESTRANOL
21. SALAZOSULPHAPYRINE
22. DIOSMINE
23. TRIMIPRAMINE
24. MEFENAMIC ACID

Oman-India Fertilizer Project

1107. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of the companies which have submitted their tender for Oman-India Fertilizer project contract, alongwith the details of rates and terms and conditions of each; and

(b) whether the contract has since been awarded to the company whose rates were higher and if so, what are the details thereof and the reasons for awarding the contract?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The following consortia tendered for the Engineering, procurement and Construction (EPC) contract for the Oman- India Fertilizer project (OIFP):

1. M.W. Keilogg Company, USA, Hitachi Zosen Corporation, Japan and Daelim Engineering Company, South Korea, (Kellogg).
2. Snamprogetti, S.P.A. Italy and Technip, S.A. France, (Snam).
3. Uhde, Gmbh Germany and George Wimpey International Ltd., U.K., (Uhde).

The Joint Management Committee (JMC) of OIFP decided not to consider the bid of Kellogg since it was over US$ 200 million higher then the next two lower bidders. The unevaluated net lumpsum turn key prices of the two remaining bidders, inclusive of the impact of additional items, exemption of local taxes & duties and other corrections, were as follows:

(in million US$)

	Base Price
Snam	796.149
Uhde	802.968

An objective loading criteria was approved by the JMC of. the OIFP for bringing the unevaluated bids on par for the purpose of evaluation. After loading the unevaluated .bids of Snam and Uhde for the deviations from the conditions laid down in the Notice Inviting Tender, the lowest evaluated bidder, Snam, was declared by the JMC as the Preferred Bidder.

(b) No such contract has been awarded to any company.

Abandonment of NP/CAN project at Hazira by KRIBHCO

1108. SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply to Starred Question 588 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 16th May, 1997 and state:

(a) whether in the 16th Annual report of KRIBHCO presented on the 31st July, 1996, it was reported that PIB has recommended the project to CCEA for approval;

(b) whether after recommending the project to CCEA and after getting two stage clearance from PIB, the Board of Directors could reassess - the project parameters; and

(c) if so, the compelling reasons and parameters which got altered between August, 1996 and November, 1996 when the project was decided to be dropped?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Board can reassess the project parameters at any stage.

(c) The decision to drop the proposal was taken due to downward revision of Internal Rate of Return of the project in the context of adverse evolution of the project parameters as detailed below:—

(i) The required surplus of 540 Tonnes per day of ammonia for the NP/CAN project was not likely to materialise even after completion of retrofit measures of the ammonia plants;

(ii) Against the assumed transfer price of Rs. 3572 per MT for the ammonia to be consumed by the project, the average realisation from bulk sales by KRIBHCO during November, 1996 was around Rs. 7000 to Rs. 7100 per MT. The realisation from retail sales was around Rs. 10000 per MT. Thus, there was a relative advantage in the sale of merchant ammonia;

(iii) The Gujarat Maritime Board indicated that dedicated port facilities for unloading imported roack phosphate at Hazira would not be available. Handling of rock phosphate at any distant port would result in higher handling and transportation costs;

(iv) The transfer price of ammonia and cost of production of NP and CAN was likely to go up in view of the expected increase in the price of natural gas.

(v) The project cost went up substantially due to various factors, including escalation in software fees and cost of proprietory items.

Revival of Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited

1109. SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question 2128 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 14th March, 1997 and state:

(a) whether the company submitted before BIFR that working capital had not been provided by Indian Overseas Bank upto June, 1995;

(b) whether the Ministry had requested Indian Overseas Bank in January '97 for expeditious release of working capital in accordance with revival scheme;